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Anarchy Island.

Senator VEST's conception of the proper treatment of anarchists seems to be confinement for life in a penal colony upon some suitable island within the jurisdiction of the United States. He has introduced a resolution inquiring whether there is any Constitutional authority for the establishment of such

penal colony. We suppose that if the Constitutional authority should be discovered by the Sudiciary Committee there will be no difficulty in finding a suitable island. The remoter it is from the centres of civilization the better it will suit Senator VEST'S proposed method of treating the anarchists; the essential part of his plan being absolute seclusion from the outside world, except so far as communication may be allowed by the proper officers.

The question, however, is whether twould be possible to find the anarchists In order to deport them, after both the Constitutional authority and the island Steelf had been provided. Their revolting creed manifests itself sometimes in acts, sometimes in words. The really dangerous anarchists, as a rule, are those who become publicly known as such only after the commission of some crime which places them readily within the reach of existing laws for the punishment of the guilty.

It is not for the red-handed assassin, for instance, that Senator VEST proposes to establish the penal colony; the pun-Ishment would be inadequate in the case of any anarchist who had actually translated his creed into a deed of murder. The inhabitants of the island would consist of those persons who have propublicly or privately confessed to docrines which point the way for the pisol, the knife or the bomb.

It is hard to imagine how a populaon could be provided for the island; without a considerable population deterrent effect upon the arder of disciples of anarchy throughout world would be so small as to make experiment hardly worth its cost d trouble. Even the relatively few achers of anarchist doctrine who now about mouthing their infamy merely ecause they rejoice in open defiance civilization, would take precious

perate and dangerous. If there were any physical mark by which the anarchist and the potential assassin or incendiary could be identifled, the idea of a distant penal colony might be a promising one. As it is, the proper subject for deportation could own confession, or by a process based on information and belief.

How many would confess? How far would it do to depend upon information and belief?

The President's Message and the Monroe Doctrine.

The conclusion of a new treaty with Great Britain in regard to an interoceanic canal, the meeting of a Pan-American Congress in the City of Mexico, and recent incidents on the Isthmus of Panama have directed universal attention to the international position of the United States. There is no part, therefore, of President ROOSEVELT'S first message which will be scanned so closely abroad as that which deals with our international relations, and, capecially, with their capital features, the american of the Monroe Doctrine. It may be well to bring together his various references to the subject, in order that the views of the present Administration concerning a most important mat ter may be distinctly recognized.

Nothing could be more definite and supliatio than Mr. Hopervalue's realfirmation of the Monroe Destrine It , he reminds the world a deciaration that there must be no territorial aggrandinement by a non-American power carita is already \$28.71, the largest at the expense of any American power on American soil. He is cateful to point out that the doctrine does not guarance may American State against punishment, if it misconducts itself provisited only that the putuelment show and tight the form of the acquisition of Appriliary by any non-American power That is to say in the event of an American repulsiv's refusing to may a data pronounced just by an impartial trainnal, or incurred through default of intaked on bonds for which rules has been sairely, any further sumodists increase precions, the conditor power will not be of the atreateding specient secure like forticion to impose a penalty or exact specious and instabil infaction; and | United intates, mustly as presents and property. But the restlice power must make technical economics are debating engineering the addition and sailors property as permitted to give evidence a not measure to be the sole arbiter whether such inflation has not, in fact, in the Philippines or returning thence printing for either a thunked the result of the justice of a disposted claim and already occurred. Mr. Cattle speaks have next or brought divors boxes to and the trial proceed the course of the course the redress or petally must not take the | feelingly of the possibility that the their friends, but not enough to pro- to what the evidence of the princets was term of a permanent acquaition of ter- country's supply of paper money may door ato peneral improvesion among ritory. It remains to be poin whether not be responsive to the increase of the amokers. The Manita eigure have been President floorevery would counter population and the requirements of tasted rather than twied. They have such a cutter on which were liberty ton. names, as President CLEVILAND counts. I trade in future, and he thinks this quest come as gift horses not to be criticated with negligibility has slick nanced, the temporary compation of a tion is not remote but immediate. But but to be accepted politely and in a com- In the alcener, the prisoner said Contem House belonging to an American since 1875 the circulating medium of fortable spirit. Even so have many

superfluous to inquire whether, in the event of a boundary dispute between ah American and a non-American power, Mr. Roosevent is likely to show himself less firm than was Mr. CLEVE-LAND in insisting that the controversy shall be settled, not by force, but by

Having defined with desirable clearness what the Monroe Doctrine is, Mr. ROOSEVELT proceeds to indicate as precisely what it is not. This part of the message will be read with peculiar gratification by the representatives of our sister American Commonwealths now assembled in the City of Mexico. The Monroe Doctrine, says the President, is in no wise intended to give cover to any aggressions by one New World power at the expense of any other. Neither has it anything to do with the commercial relations of any of the American powers, save that it allows each of them to form such as it desires. Under this doctrine the United States do not ask for any exclusive commercial dealings with any other American republics. In other words, the doctrine s for each and all of the American powers a guaranty of commercial independence. The President adds that, if any proof were needed of our good faith in proclaiming this self-denying ordinance, that proof is furnished by our attitude in Cuba. We have there demonstrated that we have no wish to secure any territory at the expense of any of our neighbors.

In a word, the Monroe Doctrine, as interpreted by Mr. ROOSEVELT, is simply a step, and a long step, toward assuring the universal peace of the world, by assuring the possibility of permanent peace on this hemisphere. If the doctrine is to be maintained, however, on its positive, as well as its negative sideand there is no doubt that our people intend to abide by it-our naval power must betimes be made adequate to the purpose. We are forcibly reminded that the navy offers us the only means of making our insistence upon the Monroe Doctrine enything but a subject of derision to whatever nation chooses to disregard it. To quote the President's own words, we must strengthen our navy because "the peace that we desire is that which comes as of right to the just man armed: not the peace granted on terms of ignominy to the

craven and the weakling. That a powerful navy is indispensable to the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine is as plain to foreigners as it ought to be to ourselves. The London have organized a propaganda, or have Chronicle observed on Wednesday, touching the passage of the President's message to which we have referred: Whether the European nations are likely to respect this American prohibition much longer, when the desirable colonizing grounds of the world are being snapped up in a headlong race, must depend ultimately upon the ability of the United States to enforce their prohibition."

The Future of the National Banks.

The early introduction of a number of bills in Congress dealing with projects affecting the national banking od care to avoid a martyrdom offering system, prominent among these being attractions whatever to vanity. At the bulky bill offered by Senator HOAR the same time the professed anarchists and drawn by ex-Chairman Walker are. If it is conceded that the security the really mean business would be of the Banking and Currency Commit- of the notes put out by these banks qually careful not to render themselves | tee of the House of Representatives, | under the new system will be less than nendations in put an end to all hopes of practical a similar line put forward by Secretary seem that fear of the validity ectivity in the interest of their theories. GAGE in his annual report to Congress. notes will be greater in the future than The societies now partly open to day- make it evident that the agitation in it has been in the past, and to that exlight, would at once become submerged, this matter has assumed importance tent, the dangers of panic will not but for that reason not the less des- and that we shall hear more of it before be lessened but increased. Everybody we hear less. The chief subject of consideration at

present is the plan outlined by Secretary GAGE. He has arrayed his arguments in favor of it in detail and, while by no means pronouncing adversely against them as a whole, we may be be identified in most cases only by his pardoned for alluding to some of the objections which must naturally occur to those giving thought to any such great innovation in our great national banking system as those which Secretary GAGE contemplates. The Booretary correctly points out that while the Government bond basis of our present national bank note issues affords the highest security that can be given. it is unscientific, in that it mekes the quantity of the circulation dependent upon the price of the bonds rather than upon the legitimate demands of the business community. The factors controlling the price of Government bonds are the state of our national credit and the relative desire of investors from time to time for an absolutely safe place . in which to put their money, comparatively irrespective of the rates of interest Government bonds may thus rule at such high prices that there is little profit to the banks in to ring out circulation upon them, although at that very time the needs of the business community for additional circulation may be great. Mr. GAGE estimates that by his achiene about \$500,000,000 Hor. Oronor ALEXANDER PEARER of of not additional bank note circulation | Maryland running neck and neck for the be orbiniond

But is any such additional amount of currency needed at this time? The amount of our eleculating medium per amount user attained in the land, and, is a pretactive the largest amount ever known in any country. The quantity of the currelating medium has, in fact. increment over few minutes in the last live years, and a intge part of this into term procured not by an extraordinary to the long but of domestic eightre. On increment of gold, but by the financia: operations of the Transact Hard it its various bond-relateding schemes rechamptions of leastly at high figures and . deposits of money with unifound function and acception pulste of the American

more than 25 per cent. Whatever the future may have in store, therefore, the past has erred, if at all, in the line of than decreasing it. The dangers suggested by Mr. GAGE seem overdrawn.

The plan proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury is simply the old-fashioned one of note issuing by national banks on laid down by the Secretary as necessary. for the issue are considerably greater friends of the project. Bank notes seby a redemption fund of the Treasury consisting of 30 per cent. of the entire issue in Government bonds and 20 per cent in greenbacks, and by a further small guaranty fund established by the Government, would not be as safe, admittedly, as the old security of a deposit of Government bonds up to the for the last thirty-six years, made by that if this system had been in existence the notes of the national banks issued under it would have been entirely secure and there would have been a considerable unused surplus still in the Treasury to the credit of the guaranty fund. Banks issuing notes upon their general assets are commonly called "wildcat" institutions, and their record of failure, with the lamentable financial disasters analysis of banking history made by Secretary GAGE extends only to 1865. banks in existence. Would it not have tended the period of his analysis to the time when these institutions rose and flourished and fell? Possibly the result of the test would have been unchanged, but, if such were the case, the fact would have powerfully strengthened Mr. GAGE'S plea.

But we imagine that the chief objection with which Secretary GAGE will have to contend in Congress and from general popular sentiment is that his plan will afford too great favors to the national banks. Why should these national banks, already enriched enormously by our laws, so greatly, indeed, that the "money power" has become a permanent issue in politics, be allowed to reap further benefits from this additional issue of circulating notes? Why should not the large profit accruing from the transaction accrue to the national Treasury, instead of to private individuals and corporations? Mr. GAOR admits that this inquiry is very plausible, but he avers that to make the answer to it clear would require a more extended treatment than he could give in his message to Congress. It is sincerely to be hoped that he will take occasion at some future time to state his answer to this objection with the same force and clearness with which he has propounded the other portions of his

There must remain very great doubt, too, whether any such scheme of note issuing by thousands of national banks over the country on their general assets would serve to make the dangers of financial panies any less than they now that which at present exists, it would now knows that a bank note is as good as a Government bond. Will that conviction be held as firmly under Mr. GAGE's plan?

Alleged Political Apathy of the New

A New Yorker in Washington watched the inflow of bills on the first business day of the session, and was thereupon moved to write the subjoined letter:

York Congressmen.

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -SIT! Is our dele gation one of doughheads" Congress was douded to-day with bills on all subtects and of that only two were from New York. Have the nation's brains moved from the Hudson to the Mississippi Why doesn't New York lead the shought of the country in Congress? WASHINGTON, DEC. 1." NEW YORKER.

That is a queer way to test statesman-

ship and to gauge thought. If the measure of political usefulness is properly found in the number of bills introduced and motions and resolutions offered and petitions presented, we should get come curious results, were it systematically applied.

For example, we should find that at the last session of the Fifty-sixth Congress the gold medal of statesmanship and the bice ribbon of intellect went to the Hon. Or SULLOWAY of New Hamp-BIXEY, of Brandy, Va. second, the Hon-Chanism Course of Kames and the third place.

Mantin Cigare.

The tobacco growers the tobacc

merchants, and the makers sellers and amokers of cigars have a considerable interest in the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Fourtom Diamond Rings onto By that decision. Manila regars have the freedom of the Custon-House and are added account of the duty they have not been much smoked in this country for a good many years. Will they now come into favor again and will they but the difficult employ! In the last two years a good many Manila ragare have come to the regulation to secure the figuidation of a the country has nearly tripled, while large of eccentric rigars from Cuba cause another desirance was close teriorit.

debt due to a foreign power. It is the population has increased but slightly and Perto Rico been given and taken We are not all adventurous and not all of us can travel; but most of us can face boldly a cigar from a far country increasing the money supply rather and easily persuade ourselves that we like it. The spice of novelty is attractive and it by no means follows that a man's heart is untrue to stogies because he dallies with a Manila or a Porto Rico.

Old smokers delight to stir the bile their general assets. The safeguards of younger men by telling of the cigars of unequalled and impossible fragrance that were retailed at ridiculously low than those previously suggested by prices before the war. In that golden time, if we may believe these nicotinish cured by the general assets of the bank NESTORS, you couldn't pay more than ten cents for a cigar, even if you wanted

to. That was the limit of extravagance. You could buy a better cigar on Broadway then for five cents, sir, than you can find anywhere in the United States for a dollar to-day." Past time and smoked cigars are always the sweetest. But there were good cigars forty odd years entire amount of notes issued. An ago; let us admit that. There are good analysis of the history of national banks | cigars now, mighty good domestic cigars, too; but nicotinish NESTORS the actuaries of the Treasury, shows can't be expected to admit that. Ask them about Manila cigars, and they will be likely to tell you that the Manila cigars were pleasant, light, of a good quality and flavor and of an original shape, as they are to this day.

Whether these now American cigars will be found good for human nature's daily food when they have become an old story, remains to be seen. It is not evident that the Porto Rico cigars have consequent thereto, is a long one. The made much impression upon the American market, but they have as yet scarcely the merits of their "little brown brothers at which time there were few wildcat across the blue sea," as Mrs. ANNIE Diggs's poem says. There will be been better if the Secretary had ex- room for Manila cigars, as there is room, and plenty of it, for the other American cigars. The sale of the higher-priced imported eigar may be interfered with somewhat, but there will always be plenty of people who will buy a costly cigar because it is costly, if for no other reason. Excellent cheap domestic eigars are now common; and they will become more common. We don't believe that the American raisers and manufacturers have good cause to fear the tobacco of Porto Rico and the Philippines. Yet the tobacco crop in the latter may turn out to be of vast commercial importance. If the Philippines can produce a firstclass wrapper, why shouldn't the United States equal or surpass Holland, the present master of the tobacco business?

If Manila cigars become common here, it ought to be a point of honor to smoke them in the Luzon fashion with the lighted end in the mouth. Shall New York own itself less accomplished than Luzon?

Some of the most popular songs of th Civil War period are reappearing after more than a third of a century with little variation of the original musical composition. Since the close of the Spanish war military themes have very largely superseded "coon songs," and "The Blue and the Gray " and " Mister Volunteer " have now an accompanying favorite in . Dolly A dash of military episode is neces Grav." sary for the "popular" song, but such military themes are not furnished in the flash of musketry, the thunder of cannon, bayonet charges, the clash of cavalry, or the devastation of actual war in the field They deal rather with the sentimental feature of departure from home for war, or return therefrom:

" I have come to say good by, Dolly Gray; It's no use to ask me why, Dolly Gray; There's a murmur in the air, you hear it everywhere,

Sounding through the village street, Dolly Gray? is the tramp of soldiers true, in their uniforms

I must say good by to you. Dolly Gray."

The final words of the soldier before his departure appear in the chorus and are as follows:

" Good by, Dolly, I must leave you, though it breaks my heart to go.

Something tells me I am needed at the front to Sec, the boys in blue are marching and I can no

longer stay; I hear the bugie calling good by, Dolly Gray!"

The enduring popularity of military songs in the United States has one dis-They deal nowadays, as they did thirty-five years ago, in the case of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" and "When This Cruei War is Over," rather with a cessation of hostilities than with their prolongation The increase in the number of mechanical devices and contrivances for reproducing popular music makes much easier the acecotance of a newly introduced song than

was formerly the case

British service papers have noted that the Prince of WALKS is the first helr apparent. to the British Crown to hold an actual commission in the navy, the senior service on their aide of the water. Hitherto the heir apparent has been put into the army. and any naval rank he may have held has beet purely honorary. The same rule was followed in the case of the sons of the present King. Prince Engants was made a soldier, and died white Major in a hussar regiment; Prince Gerrisch von mede a solver abire, with the Hon. John FRANKLIN and his normanded his own ship on a regular evulue. Nice, by the death of elder brother, he have my Prince of Wasain the first of the line to be a same. Hitherto he may been promoted expelly, but with a almost period of service to mick facts, until he now holds the commission of a Captain Memoritor has prompt tour will be near raped to the favor-to go to see it command of a for or to save the color of a name officer

> Cheveland, the Hot. Total Josephson's capital seems to be the need accomming denotinal and fruit good forth time or ex-Editions - Phone editioners New Assetting singing "Mary Mad a Little Latti." What would beginn to a low who evalues to white is the amount

in the account of a continuously hald at Developed shiring the net more of Messageengy that Army at if Jury Science - tempology of contractly Medical survey theory, if the waluable." The prisoner was in communiciof a torpacto book controver, which religied from the consect Forth, and the charged her had not reversed his engines, first, he-

CATHOLIC MARRIAGES. and secondly, because the propellers would Why Mrs. Frank J. Gould Is No Longer have cut to pieces the men thrown into the water; he had merely stopped his engines. Member of That Church. With the British accuracy which recently reported officially that an accident had

career-a comforting statement.

Octopus 'll get 'em if they don't watch out.

It is painful to read in the Kansas news-

papers that Sheriff So and So is going to

empty so and so many bottles of beer into

such and such a creek on such and such a

day. Is there no better destination for

and of temperance, it must be wrong to

pollute a stream, and surely the jamaica

ginger drinker might be coaxed from the

error of his ways by means of beer. First

beer, then water. Reform must be gradual

The Originality of the Message.

first message of President Roosevelt to Congress, is so frank, so able and so clear, that the

whole nation has taken a deep breath of satis-

faction over it. In its splendid breadth and

originality it is the most remarkable message

ever delivered to the Congress by any Presi

member of the Cabinet, that President Roose

himself, is quite true.

It certainly cannot be said of any part of

some previous messages, that a certain Sena-

vital questions now before the American

characteristic feature of the message is the

writes as might some great engineer who

very thorough knowledge and mastery

had given his life to its study.

fested of each important subject treated.

ntimate knowledge of the true sportsman.

His comments upon the upbuilding of

powerful navy and his plans to keep our great warships mostly on the blue water, and so maintain them at their highest effi-

ciency, must stir the blood of all the future

Deweys in the Department, as it does of

wide interest must now go forward withou

Perhaps next to the finest feature of the

message is the President's sincerely masterful plea for peace. He would render the army

would build a great navy and exercise it on

the blue water continuously, for peace. He would build the Isthmian canal in the interests of peace; and, lastly, he brings forward the

powerful and original suggestion that the

Monroe Doctrine in order to command the

Indeed, the statesmen of the old world upon

must be convinced that we are bound to

President's wise, just and statesman-

reading the message, and they have all read

like views on labor, and his reassuring utter-

ances with reference to the vested and busi-

ness interests of the country: these two to-

dent Roosevelt must satisfy the country and make every one feel a little prouder

The very finest thing in the message is his affectionate and beautiful tribute to his la-

mented predecessor, and in this more than in anything else appears the greatest personal quality of President Rooseveit, and that is

A Housewife's Interest in the Two-Dollar

Hotel Question.

at the risk of incurring the charge of nig-gardliness and lack of hospitality, I beg to

register on your widely-read and influential columns my heartfelt indorsement of the cry-

ing need for a "commercial hotel" for the central part of New York city, on the lines

set forth among others, by "W. J. L"in

prises would be benefited by the springing

up of two-doilar-a-day hotels here: such a- the

catres, the shops, the railroads, Ac.

No end of people and local business enter-

discold holders way is in not time to call a half carborous extraregation of decersion in the burning to price of agrees. In most rather had tarte to

and an recidence wealth in the face of all a conners many of whose scaling the next cars to constantly struck thanh with a stantely and the way has a marriade to the control the way has a function for rack their angles of the stantes of the original to ted stantes a prior of tasts, nother is a said process for the receipt of a lock. See Tong. Inc. 4

Triple: 4 Am. b.

TO SEE THIS AREA TO THE SECTION. IN PARTIES &

or passing by fromthear of an evening and

to temperate district or the street streets of the temperature displayed units revenuely frequency

cause in grow and attended other come, word according and or dee at the prigagaction of

b) providing speka races recent on Kelton as in Kanto tapit.
(iii) 1. R.

The ways to F and Kin Man limits to our action of the Mills to a place of seconds when gratering in a

named come of my adopted base

the faces topular houg

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir:

that he is a citizen of the great republic

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

Take it all in all, the first message of Presi-

have peace even if we have to fight for it.

United States will maintain and enforce

peace of the world.

papers.

nore efficient in the interest of peace.

every patriotic American living.

tor or member of the Cabinet put that in

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

Besides, beer is good to clean rugs with.

The recent marriage by a Protestant Episcopal clergyman of a granddaughter killed some officers and men, and had woundof the late Eugene Kelly, in his day probably ed others "seriously, slightly severely, the most conspicuous Roman Catholic moderately severely, slightly and moderatelayman in the United States, to Frank J. ly," the court found that the charge of neg-Gould, was followed by the publication of ligence was "partly proved," reprimanded some pretty wild statements as to the the prisoner, and dismissed him from attitude of the Catholic Church authorities his ship. This latter penalty, says the toward the contract. There seemed to be Gazette, is merely an old useful custom of a wide divergence of opinion as to just what the service, and does not end the officer's the bride's standing in the Church might be.

In the first place, Mrs. Gould is no longer a member of the Catholic Church. Mar-On the first day of the session, Mr riage is one of its seven sacraments and STEPHENS of Texas introduced into the can be performed by none except those House a bill for a tax on incomes and inordained to its priesthood. She excomheritances. The Texas Democrats may municated herself by the very act of conbe fierce enough at Washington for an senting to have the ceremony performed income tax, but at home they are falling by a minister of another Church. into the meshes of plutocracy and the

This does not mean, however, that she need necessarily remain forever without the fold. Archbishop Corrigan, as the spiritual head of the diocese in which the marriage took place, has the power to absolve her and restore to her the right to receive the sacraments.

As to the validity of the marriage the the confiscated stock of the joint keeper? Church raises no question, contrary From the points of view of the public health popular belief among non-Catholics. It accepts it as a perfectly valid contract, and if Mrs. Gould wished to return to the Church no second marriage ceremony would be necessary. The usual form is for the head of the diocese to bless the marriage, thus signifying that it has officially received the sanction of the Church.

The confusion in the minds of non-Catholies on the subject of Catholic marriages is attributed by priests to the fact that the laws of the Church on the subject, in their practical application, are not the same n all countries or even in all parts of the United States.

The decree of the Council of Trent on dent since Abraham Lincoln.

It is quite evident that the remark of a matrimony declares that no marriages are valid in the eyes of the Church except those performed by the parish priest or a relt wrote the message and every part of it priest designated by him. This rule is rigorously enforced in all countries where this, as it has often been truthfully said of the decree has been promulgated.

But the decree has never been promulgated in the United States, save only in The message deals with almost all of the those parts which were formerly under French and Spanish rule. Therefore, it is people, and upon each subject it is thoughtnot held as binding , so far at least as marcompelling, because of its unmistakable clearness and striking originality. The most riages performed by ministers of other Churches are concerned, in this part of the country.

The Church here, or anywhere else, does When the President speaks of the great not, however, recognize as valid a marsubject of the irrigation of our arid lands, riage in which one or both of the contracting parties are unbaptized, but it is not necessary When he speaks of the preservation of our that the baptism ceremony be performed under Catholic auspices. That both parties forests he displays qualities of highest statesmanship, and in regard to the preservation were baptized is sufficient. of game, large and small, he writes with the

Neither does the Church recognize a marriage in which either of the parties has been divorced. Relationship within the fourth degree of consanguinity also constitutes a bar. That is, first, second or third cousins may not marry unless by special dispensation.

Had Miss Kelly been married by a priest President Roosevelt is fortunate is being able to link his name in honor with the greatit would have been necessary for her husband to sign an agreement that any chilest and most far-reaching enterprise of the century, the building of an Isthmian canal, dren of the marriage would be brought and it is quite evident that this work of worldup in the Catholic faith.

We have only to add that Mr. Thomas Kelly, brother of the late Edward Kelly, father of Mrs. Gould, explained in a letter to THE SUN of Nov. 24 that at the time of her marriage she was "in communion, or, at least, shortly before it, with the Roman Catholic Church, with the full consent and approbation of her mother.

DISCUSSED RECIPROCITY.

Criticism in Chamber of Commerce of Becent Washington Convention

The Chamber of Commerce spent most of its meeting yesterday discussing a resolution disapproving the action of the Reciprocity Convention at Washington. The n which was tabled was introdu by Gustav H. Schwab, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and Revegether mark an epoch in American state nue laws. The Washington convention adopted a

resolution recommending reciprocity through tariff modifications only where it can be done without injury to any home interests of manufacturing, commerce or farming, also one recommending the estab lishment of a new commission, to which shall be referred the consideration and negotiation of all reciprocal trade agreements. The resolution offered by Mr. Schwab yesterday excepted to these as being subversive of all attempts to bring about closer trade of all attempts to bring about closer trans-relations with other nations and as likely to invite legislation hostile to this country. James Talcott, Charles A. Schleren and Cornelius N. Bliss spoke against the reso-lutions. Mr. Talcott said that its passage would be detrimental to the interests of many industries, and in one case of which he had knowledge would jeopard the work of 100,000 laborers. Mr. Schieren opposed the passing of the resolution on the ground that the Chamber's committee which attended the Washington convention ought to be allowed to submit its re-port first. This attitude was also taken by Mr. Biles

r Blies President Jesup introduced Comptroller Coler, who delivered an address on the familiar topic of the municipal debt ilmit

The Greatest Thing in the World. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

theatres, the shops, the railroads to list, on my own part. I have to call attention to the fact that such a hostery will bring immediate and much-needed relief to such of the toey householders of this attractive town you are compelied to harbor all out-of-lown friends of the woman of our families who come here on shopping expeditions or best of sight-seeing from more distant places, and, having to be accommodated disturb the even tenor of one's family life.

I for one, would gladly pay for rooms for such visiting friends at some inexpensive not, no matter how long they dwell here a syded my own home life would be allowed or in the course toolidations although I are unable to accommodate all such visitors at high-printed hotels. createst thing before the world to-day is the The benefits to be derived from it by the It is a wonder that the admission of Cali-fornia into the I nion, and the craze attending the early settlement of our Pacific Coast did not recall in giving us the canal fifty

Let us hope that before the present Congreen adjourne all the necessary prelimwas closed for the immediate saletraction of me ample vaterway connecting the Ailandic and Pacific someties

NEW YORK, INC. & COMP P. BARYER. Last the Ret.

Harle, Kentral ne would very sull 'Mars Senso Arabi that do you would be and made made to work the same to be a supply The Mary Ton Car La car Men & her as

From the Chicago Strikens.

As ARREST ME A COMMERCIAL the party of the latter of the party of the latter hands

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Trying to Explain Away the Mortality of Captive Boer Women and Children. From the Guardian. Last week a blue book of some 400 pages

ENGLAND'S RECONCENTRADOS.

was issued containing reports on the con centration camps from March to Sentember In explanation of the heavy death rate, especially of children, the following cause are assigned: The hardships suffered by many of the refugees before being brough into the camps, scanty clothing, which the stores were sometimes insufficient to supply during the cold weather, and the unsanitary habits of the poorer class of Boers, which were aggravated by their distrust of the hospitals and their predilection for home made remedies, some of them of the mos disgusting kind.

The inmates of the different camps, says Major Goodwin in a report dated March 22, may be divided into three classes:

1. Those who have come into the camps

for protection of themselves and their herds and are self-supporting. (2) Those who have surrendered and come into camp for protection, but are unable to support themeives. In this class I would include widows and orphans and the relatives of our prisoners of war. (3) Those whose husbands are on commando who have been brought into camp for their own protection against natives, &c., or for military reasons.

I find the great majority of the men who, having taken the oath of allegiance, are now living in these camps to be both well behaved and helpful. It is disquieting to find that in most of the

camps the wives and families of burghers still fighting think of and treat contemptuously those whose immediate male relatives (having surrendered) have taken the oath of neutrality, and I must report that the congregation of all classes in the same camps has materially increased the difficulty of management and of our influencing those living in these camps to willingly become our loval fellow subjects, for it is difficult to treat with the liberality they deserve Classes 1 and 2 without incurring the reproach of having treated Class 3 with undue generosity. Under existing conditions wa have done, and are still doing, our best to gain the good will of all classes now living in these camps, though I must confess that we are somewhat hampered by the animosity displayed by the majority of Class 3, who form a very small but active minority of the whole. Classes 2 and 3 are rationed on the

whole. Classes 2 and 3 are rationed on the same basis, and no distinction whatsoever is either made or is in my opinion desirable in other respects than issue of rations in the treatment of these three classes now living in these camps. Free intercourse among themselves is allowed to all refugees. No camp is enclosed by a fence.

In the Transvani camps at this date some 434 persons out of a total population of over 21,000 were returned as "self-supporting. It will be observed that Major Goodwin says that no distinction is made between Class 2, the refugees proper—and Class 3, being the wives and children of men on commando. But up to Feb. 27 it had been the practice to make a distinction between them in the rations alloted, Class 3 receiving no meat and less coffee and sugar. The rule about not fencing in camps was not always observed. At Volksrust:

"For military reasons and for the protection."

Volksrust:

"For military reasons and for the protection of the camp from attack a double fence of barbed wire has been erected around it, with a gate at the northern side for the use of the inmates, the admission of supplies, and for the carting out of refuse."

The population of the camps is continually growing. In March, for example, the total population of the Transvaal camps was 21,105, and of the Orange Colony camps 20,374 in September these numbers had grown to 59,406 and 45,347. In the Orange Colony camps in June therewas a death rate of 237 in the theorems.

59,406 and 45,347.
In the Orange Colony camps in June there was a death rate of 337 in the thousand at the Bloemfontem camp; in July 462 per thousand at Springfontein, 49,6 at Kroonstad, 242.4 at Bloemfontein, 218.4 at Norval's Pont. The figures for August were as tollows

orval's Pont.....loemfontein.... Winburg Springfontein If-libron
Aliwal North
Kroonstad
Harrismith
Kimberley
Bethulle

The extraordinary fact about these figures is the disparity between the death rates in the various camps. In June Capt. Trollope estimated the mortality rate for the whole of the camps in the Orange Colony to be 109.1 per 1.000 per annum, and expected "a very great reduction" in a death rate that was "abnormally high;" in July the general death rate, instead of being reduced, had increased to 178.7 per 1.000; and in August the general rate was 312.53. Capt. Trollope attributes the August death rate to the following causes. The severe epidemic of measles; the the August death rate to the following causes.

The severe epidemic of measies; the ever-continuing influx of refugees, who brought in in a most deplorable state, having undergone the severest privations are quite unable to withstand diseases when attacked, more especially young children who, from statistics, claim at least three-fourths of the fatalities; and the unhealthy currequipes of the Kreenstad camp, which

who, from statistics, claim at least three-lourths of the fatalities; and the unhealthy curroundings of the Kroonstad camp, which the officer in command could not be per-suaded to alter.

The longest discussion of the causes of the heavy mortality is that by the medical officer at the Bloemfonten camp. On June he summed them up:

(1) The indiscriminate massing together (1) The indiscriminate massing together of people of all sorts from different parts of this colony in a large camp, whereby, no doubt, contagion is bound to assert itself.

(2) Insufficient hospital accommodation for

(2) Insufficient hospital accommodation infectious cases.
(3) Insufficient housing and covering, absence of warmth. The tents are thus not giving sufficient warmth to people who have been suddenly removed from houses. Some of the tents are useless as a covering. In many cases also the supply of blankets is insufficient.
(4) Overcrowding in many tents.

sufficient.

(a) Overcrowding in many tents.

(b) Insufficient latrine accommodation.

(c) Insufficient supply of water as well references the person.

(a) Had nursing on the part of the person.

(b) Insufficient food supply. I think half pound of meat for an adult not sufficient be Borr Afrikander is used to a great deal over Fresh milk and vegetables (even ough compressed or preserved in the surrhose is very prevalent among adults. to the water. Water cannot be kept clean tents into which wind and dust constant are blown. The quality of the meat supply to the camp night with safety be improved.

Russian Taught by Non-Rossians

TO THE EDGEOR OF THE SUN -SEC V by Is H that when a great American institution of learning engages as professor of it a man of a different race from that the language of which he is con-Now, for some years past there has been that

tuted at Historica a chair of Slavonic language with a professor of the Mebrew race with a conname to teach the tongue of the high which Holizer ever spoor properly.

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